AMONG THE ORCHIDS.

A Wonderful Plant, With Strange Habits—Fashion's Favorite Flower.

"What, $2,000 for that horrid thing?" exclaimed a stylishly-dressed young lady yesterday when she was shown an awkward, scrambling plant of the genus orchid, to which was tagged the still more awkward, still more scrambling appellation of Odontoglossum citrosmum. But, "Oh! how perfectly lovely! How charmingly exquisite," came in the next breath, as the courteous chief of the park conservatory displayed the long, graceful racemes of the Phalænopsis schilleriana, whose velvety blooms of daintiest rose were perfect semblances of the idle butterfly, the dude of the insect world. The ungainly-looking orchids, when not in flower, certainly excite as little hope of æsthetic tendencies as could be well imagined, and our young lady friend might well express wonder at so large a price being paid for so "outlandish"-looking an addition to the floral Congress, though $2,000 to $3,000 is said to be quite a usual price for new and fine varieties. However, the homely adage of "never judge a man by the coat he wears," with slight alterations, would be entirely applicable to the flower family as to their higher kindred of the genus homo. No one would expect the gold and magenta magnificence of the gorgeous cacti from their uncouth, rugged coats of venomous thorns. Still more ungainly is the rugged exterior of the long-uncared-for orchid, but when their beautifully exquisite blossoms begin to unfold their delicate petals all remembrance of these imperfections vanishes, and only the dainty loveliness and delicious fragrance of the floral soul are thought of. Occasionally though, a "black sheep" orchid is found, as remarkable for grotesque ugliness as its race is for general loveliness. It was one of the "upside-down" varieties of the Stanhopii that caused a gentleman of Teutonic antecedents to exclaim: "Well, if I see him vild in de woods I shoots him!" as he gazed upon its horny, life-like body, whose yellow, fuzzy coat, all splotched with dark spots, made the huge shape very suggestive of insect monstrosity. But a tour of the few orchid-houses in this city reveals hundreds of fair and dainty forms, whose beauty, fragrance and elegance soon bring forgetfulness of the uglier visage of their grim-looking relative. A few year agosa violent orchid fever broke out among the English aristocracy who could afford so expensive a complaint, and orchid-houses be-came a necessary adjunct to all fashionable establishments. Disraeli, with his unequaled sarcasm, made Lady Aphrodite Grafton in the "Young Duke" the laughing-stock of the English-speaking world by her ridiculous ecstasies over the subject. As is usual with such manias, one permanent good resulted, in spreading a more general knowledge and appreciation of this beautiful race of plants and giving it a permanent place among the first representatives of the floral world. This contagion finally reached America, but in rather a mild and subdued form, that has never seriously affected its victims.

It has been frequently supposed that the orchid was a kind of mongrel, or hybrid species of growth, whose genealogy rather resembled that of the mule which Mr. Clemens humorously describes as having "neither pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity," while the great majority of people who have seen its many varieties pendent from the lichen-covered bark of fragmentary tree trunks hung in the nooks and corners of conservatories have believed it to be a parasitic growth similar to the mistletoe, but the fact is that the orchids are a family by themselves, one of the great primary races of plant life, whose habits are unfamiliar because their homes are in distant lands of tropical climes. Their numerous roots, which are seen clinging to the bark or moss upon which the plant grows, do not in anywise secure their sustenance from that source. Their minute tendrils fasten upon the rough coat of the tree and ramify through the interstices of the yielding lichens for support against the wild typhoons of their southern homes, but do not penetrate to the nutriment of the sap within, their whole nourishment being taken up from the carbon elements of the atmosphere, their roots performing the double functions of both the roots and leaves of terrestrial plants. Another very peculiar feature is the fact that it does not grow by forming new layers of tissue outside of previous growth, as is the case with most of the well-known plants and shrubs, but increases in size by internal growth and elongation at the summit, and there is no division of parts, as in other plants, into pith, wood and bark, but its whole structure is of the same composition, being an aggregation of longitudinal threads or fibers. The most numerous specimens of this remarkable family come from the matted marshes and tropical forests of Central America, from the grand slopes of the Cordilleras about the sources of the queenly Amazon, and form the majestic mountains and splendid groves of India.

In the eastern cities the delicate flowers of the orchid form one of the florists' principal attractions, and a hand or corsage bouquet is deemed quite commonplace without several varieties of these dainty beauties. It is par excellence the favorite for gentlemen's boutonnieres, a single flower making a most unique and distingue adornment for a coat lapel. In London and New York $2 or $3 is quite a common price for a single handsome bloom, and from the fact that the flowers retain their luster and brilliancy so long they are peculiarly adapted for this use. The few florists in this city who have devoted their attention to this plant have received ample reward during the past two weeks of opera season, as there has been a constant and profitable demand for orchids in the richer and more elegant bouquets, though the San Franciscans are not willing to pay as high prices as are received east for similar flowers. As an illustration of the great popularity of the orchids in England, there is one firm at St. Albans, near Liverpool, who devote their whole time and thirty immense houses to the culture of this floral nobility.

One of the most extensive and varied coll[illegible]s on this coast is that belonging [illegible] the Golden Gate Park, and wh[illegible] forms so noticeable a feature of th[illegible] conservatory. Among the most at[illegible] specimens is the Oncidium cavendishianum, a lovely brilliant yellow flower, heavily speckled with chocolate spots, while the labellum and rostellum form a diminutive "old woman," holding a sunbonnet on her head with two brown hands, while in her lap a tiny infant gleefully kicks its legs. It is another remarkable fact that very many of these flowers have some pigmy tableau of the living world represented in their painted depths. The "Espiritu Santo," or Holy Ghost flower, is a wonderful example of this kind, a lovely white dove resting peacefully in its heart, thus suggesting its beautiful name to the natives of Catholic Central America, whence it comes, its botanical name being Peristeria elata. The Brassavola glauca, a large, elegant bloom of the faintest, daintiest green, covered with a diamond dust shimmer, is one of the finest. The Odontoglossum citrosmum is a delightfully odorous variety, blossoming in long, graceful spikes of ivory-white flowers, delicately tinged with rose, while the Odontoglossum grande, of the same family, is popularly called the "Baby flower," its pure white flower cradling a wee babe upon its glistening petals. The Epidendron bensonii, so called in honor of Colonel Benson, of Her Majesty's service, whose son recently died in this city, has a large, elegant blossom, and is one of the most showy. The Phalænopsis schilleriana is probably one of the most beautiful of the orchids, its flowers hanging in low, pendulous racemes, and its showy blossoms of velvety lavender being especially admired for bouquet work. Its name was received from a rich Hamburg banker, who paid $10,000 for the specimen, with the privilege of naming the variety. The phalænopsis portion of the name refers to its moth-like appearance, all of this class being known as East Indian butterfly orchids from their close resemblance to that "dude" of insect society. There are hundreds of other varieties, all of which have their special beauties, and can only be appreciated by a personal visit.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

COMBINATION DRESSES.

A Fashionable Caprice Which Is Not Altogether Without Merit.

One of the caprices of the season is that of combining materials that seem incongruous in one dress, but the manner of arranging does not change, the preference being still given to plain fabrics for the basque and drapery, with striped or figured stuffs in the skirt. For demi-season dresses there are skirts of striped moire and satin showing olive, blue and red lines laid over in pleats, and the over-dress of dark blue wool of rough surface, with a vest of the striped fabric; for mid-summer there will be canvas striped skirts with a basque and drapery of China crape. Mohair with canvas, alpaca with India silk, Bengaline silk with wool lace, and dresses of lace made over watered silk are also fashionable combinations. One of the new suggestions for street costumes is the use of dark blue lustrous mohair with a vest and fan pleatings in the skirt made of India red silk crape; blue velvet ribbon is used double like a binding beside the vest and fans, and silver eyelets are placed in this ribbon, with silver cords run through them. Another toilette that will be worn in the first warm weather is a dress of light gray mohair with the pleated skirt hanging plain, and a fan front of eight or ten pleats of white canvas (etamine) set in from belt to foot; the sides of the skirt are plain like panels, with a piped fold of the mohair bordering them, while the back hangs in box pleats; the short polonaise is very slightly draped, and has a vest of white pleated canvas. The English mohair goods can now be found in most of the large shops in either single or double widths. White mohair or alpaca with small red and blue Pompadour figures is being made up by the modistes in afternoon dresses for young ladies to wear at the seaside and mountain resorts. Some velvet of dark shade to give character to the dress and white bison laces are the trimmings. Another combination is that of soft satins in bayadere stripes around the skirt, with plain surah for the over-dress; the new Sicilienne poplins also come in a plain shade for the basque, with velvet stripes around the skirt; ecru Sicilienne with blue velvet stripes on the skirt makes a handsome costume for visiting and for day receptions, while a simpler dress for a young lady has a skirt of Algerienne striped satin, with the basque and sash drapery of dark olive green satin surah.

A favarite way of combining two fabrics in every part of the dress is that of putting a single width of the figured goods down the back and the front of the skirt, while the sides are of plain goods, laid in pleats toward the front, and a full breadth of this plain fabric is placed each side of the figured goods in the back; the three back breadths then hang straight and are gathered to the belt, while over them as drapery are two pointed wing-like pieces of plain material, and there are short lambrequin-like draperies on the sides and front. The basque of such a dress should be of plain goods, with a V-shaped piece of the figured stuff set in the front and back, and arranged in folds or pleats on the collar and cuffs. These V-shaped pieces are inserted—not set on—and are especially becoming to those who have short waists, as it gives the appearance of length and slenderness now in favor. Another fashion, also becoming to stout figures, is that of striped stuffs for the basque, such as moire and satin stripes each an inch wide, or the new canvas goods that have stripes of velvet or watered silk, while one of the most tasteful novelties is ecru pongee striped with brown, red, or blue velvet. The skirt then can be almost entirely of the plain fabric, with merely borders of the stripes, or else fans of it set in the sides, or in the way described above for a single front and back breadth.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

Crime In Great Britain.

According to Sir John Lubbock, "the number of cases of imprisonment for indictable offenses in England and Wales, on an average of five years ending in 1859, was 12,500; in 1869, 12,000; in 1879, 10,000; and in 1881, 9,300. The sentences for penal servitude for the same periods were respectively 2,600, 2,000, 1,600 and 1,500. This is the more satisfactory when we bear in mind that while on the one hand the offenses are decreasing, the population on the other hand is increasing. In 1859 it was 19,000,000; in 1869, 22,000,000; in 1879, 24,700,000; in 1881, 26,000,000. If we turn to juvenile offenses, the result is even more striking and satisfactory. The number of juveniles committed for indictable offenses in England in 1856 was 14,000; in 1866, 9,400; in 1876, 7,100; in 1881, 5,500. I can not doubt that these results are greatly due to the improvements in education and to the children being kept out of the streets."

—Dakota can boast of a greater variety of mineral wealth than any known locality on the globe.—*Sioux City Journal.*

WEEDS.

Why It Is Easier to Introduce Weeds on the Farm Than to Eradicate Them.

Two motives exist for working the soil devoted to the production of cultivated crops. One is increasing the growth of the plants that are planted, and the other is the destruction of those that are of no value and absolutely harmful. Now, as in the days when the Bible was written, wheat and tares are likely to be found growing in the same field. The portions of this or of any other country that produce the largest desirable crops also produce the largest crops of weeds. A soil and climate that are favorable to the production of corn and potatoes are equally favorable to the production of ragweed and cockle-bur. The better land is prepared and fertilized, the more certain it is to produce a large amount of weeds. Some of the most troublesome weeds, like the purslane and common plantain, only flourish on land that is in excellent condition to produce large crops of vegetables, flowers, or grain. They are rarely found on land that is deficient in the elements of fertility. They are very common in gardens where the soil has been carefully enriched and turned with the spade, but are seldom found on poor land devoted to pasturage. Many of our most troublesome plants would become very scarce if the land on which they are found was allowed to return to its original condition.

A considerable portion of the last report of the Ohio agricultural experiment station is devoted to the subject of weeds. The article on this subject considers the methods by which weeds are introduced, disseminated, and propagated, their habits of growth and duration of life, and the best methods of destroying them. It is shown that of the 182 weeds found in Ohio, 115 were brought from Europe. Most of them "came over" in packing material or mixed with the seeds of plants designed for cultivation. American weeds have been introduced into every country in the world with which we have commercial intercourse. Several of our most troublesome weeds were introduced during our war for independence. These seeds were in the grain or fodder employed for feeding English colony horses. Every war causes the introduction of weeds. If but a small number of any kind of weeds obtain a foothold they are certain to become very common. Nearly all kinds of plants produce a great number of seeds. The officers of the Ohio station made their examinations in the valley of the Scioto, where the soil is naturally very rich and where weeds obtain a greater size than in most parts of the country. They found that a single specimen of the weed, generally known as the shepherd's purse, produced 37,900 seeds, a dandelion produced 12,103 seeds, a common thistle 63,366, a rag-weed 4,366, a purslane plant 388,800, a burdock 38,086, a common plantain 43,290.

The possibilities of increase in some of these plants are enormous. Of course, some of the seeds counted or estimated were imperfect, and would not be likely to germinate under the most favorable conditions. Still, if only half of them were perfect, it follows that one plant may in a few years be the means of seeding an entire State. Birds and animals will devour the seeds of nearly all the cultivated plants if they can get a chance, but they do not eat the seeds of weeds. In most cases they have a disagreeable taste, which prevents them from being eaten. They nearly all possess wonderful vitality. The germinating power of all the grain is destroyed by cold and moisture, but the vitality of the seeds of weeds is not affected by these causes. They will sprout if they remain frozen all winter. They may be parched by exposure to the sun, but they will germinate as soon as they absorb moisture. They may be buried for years, but they will sprout and produce vigorous plants as soon as they are brought near the surface of the ground. A large proportion of them will pass through the organs of digestion without injury to their vitality, and will germinate in the droppings of the animal that devoured them. The increase in the number of weeds is largely due to the wonderful vitality of their seeds or their power of preservation.

The seeds of weeds are disseminated by the wind and by other sources of nature, as running water. Birds carry many of them from place to place. Some of them are provided with hooks, by means of which they attach themselves to birds and animals. Every farmer sows weeds with his grain. Weeds are introduced into every new section of the country by means of the seed-grain obtained at a distance. Too little attention is given to the matter of obtaining clean seed. Farmers also introduce the seeds of weeds in their fields by means of the manure they apply to them. If stable manure contains foul seed it should be composted a year before it is incorporated with the soil. Many farmers who keep their cultivated fields tolerably clean, and who take pains to destroy the weeds in grain-fields after the crop is harvested, allow large plantations of weeds to remain undisturbed during the entire season. While the cultivator is running between the rows of corn and the hoe is used in the garden for the purpose of keeping the ground free from weeds, these plants are growing and maturing seeds along the sides of the field, in fence-corners among the manure heaps, and along the sides of the road. The seeds of these weeds will spring up in the cultivated portions of the farm next season.

It is much more easier to prevent the growth of weeds than to destroy them after they have attained a considerable size. Clean culture becomes easier the longer it is practiced. A new farm should be kept free from weeds from the start. If any appear they should be destroyed before they blossom. Many kinds of weeds are very deceptive in respect to the time their seeds mature. The blossoms all disappear from plants producing grain and the stalks begin to assume a yellow color before the kernels are sufficiently mature to germinate if placed in the soil. This is not the case with most weeds. They continue to grow and remain green until they are killed by a bite of frost. During most of this time they are ripening seeds. Buds, blossoms, and ripe seed are all on the same branch, and often within an inch of each other at the same time. If the plant is not killed while it is quite small it will mature and scatter seed. If it is allowed to blossom the chances are that seed will be ripened on the stalk even if the plant be pulled up. Weeds are easily destroyed while the stalks and roots are tender. The difficulty of killing them increases as they become larger. Removing large weeds from a field is like lifting a mortgage from a farm.—*Chicago Times.*

HOME AND FARM.

—Old trees should be cutivated more than they are. They are usually neglected for the young trees.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—Sulphur matches placed in flower pots, the sulphur ends down, have been found to destroy the worms which are so fatal to house plants.—*Toledo Blade.*

—To make rice griddle cakes take one pint of flour, one cup of cold boiled rice, one teaspoon of salt, two eggs well beaten, milk to make a tolerably thick batter; beat altogether well. Bake on griddles.—*Exchange.*

—To make cologne-water try this rule: To one quart of alcohol allow three drachms of oil of lavender, one drachm of oil of rosemary, three drachms each of oil of bergamot and essences of lemon, and three drops of cinnamon.—*Detroit Post.*

—White Muffins.—One quart of flour, one pint of sweet milk, two eggs well beaten, two teaspoons baking powder, large tablespoon of butter, to be melted and put in the milk; a little salt; add the milk and melted butter to well-beaten eggs; lastly, add the flour; bake in muffin tins.—*The Household.*

—Henry Ives thinks the farmer ought to know which way the wind blows every morning, so that he can more intelligently lay out the work for the day. A good weather vane, therefore, on the peak of his barn has more than a merely ornamental value.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Pneumonia is noticed this spring in connection with biliousness, "bilious pneumonia" being a common form of the disease. Simple living and a lemon before breakfast will make one less liable to an attack of biliousness, and strengthen the system to resist pneumonia.—*Chicago Times.*

—Wheat, now the most important cereal crop cultivated in all parts of the world, and one of the principal articles of human food, was derived from a wild form of grass, and can only be improved and maintained by careful culture. Although widely disseminated it is nowhere found growing wild.

—Heavy soils are always benefitted by an addition of sand. Leaf mould and well decomposed stable manure are excellent for any soil, heavy or light. Fresh, coarse manure should be avoided in flower beds, and if no other is obtainable it should be broken up well and composted with soil.—*Chicago Times.*

—Sponge Drops: Heat to a froth three eggs and a cup of sugar. Stir into this one heaping cup of sifted flour, in which one teaspoonful of cream of tartar has been mixed. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of soda in a very little hot water, add last, after beating well. Flavor with lemon, nutmeg or vanilla. Butter tin sheets with washed butter, free from salt, and drop the mixture in teaspoonfuls upon them about three inches apart. Bake in a quick oven. Serve with ice cream.—*Boston Budget.*

—A nice tart may be made of one pint of molasses, boiled five minutes, then add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a squeeze of lemon and a grate of nutmeg. Beat two eggs very light, and stir slowly into the boiling molasses. If eggs are scarce, or you do not choose to use them, you can take two spoonfuls of flour, and stirring it up free from lump in a little water, put it in the molasses and let boil two or three minutes. Bake in an undercrust only, and put twisted strips of the paste over the top.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Many a man has broken his back and lost his heart on a poor farm which he has suffered to run down by bad management. He has spread his labor and capital over one hundred acres, when by confining himself to twenty-five or thirty he might have become happy and rich. The way to repair such an error is to begin with one field and get that into good condition, and let the rest lie, and so go on through the farm. One rich field will then make it easy to enrich another or two; and while the beginning is slow, it is downhill work, and as the end is nearly reached progress is fast and easy.—*N. Y. Times.*

OATS.

The Value of Oats as a Fodder Crop—How They Should Be Grown.

The most successful farmers feed their stock on a variety of food. Experience has proved that a herd of cattle fed on but one kind of fodder, though it may be the best that grows, will not keep as healthy or do as well as if fed on several kinds. While the principal food may be composed of that fodder which can be grown on the farm to the best advantage, a change to some other fodder not as easily grown is often very desirable.

Among the fodder crops that can be easily grown on most farms, may be named oats. While this fodder may not be quite as good for milch cows as barley fodder, it makes a change that is agreeable as well as beneficial to the cows, providing the crop is properly grown and cured. The great mistake that many make in raising oat fodder is in not sowing seed enough: four bushels to the acre is not too much. The straw is then fine and can be easily cured so that the hay will be perfectly sweet, and will be eagerly sought for by both horses and cattle: but if only two bushels be sown to the acre the straw will be so coarse that it is difficult if not impossible to properly dry it so it will not be smoky when fed out; when in this condition it is not a desirable food for any animal.

Farmers who have tried to grow oat fodder in this way have become discouraged and abandoned it as a fodder crop; but those farmers who have sown seed enough to make the straw fine, cut it at the proper time, and cured it well, have found it a valuable fodder crop. On good land a very large crop can be grown, much more than barley or rye, and quite as much as of Hungarian. The only drawback to the oat crop is its liability to rust; occasionally we have a season like last year, when the rust will strike it before it is fully grown; but it is not much more liable to rust than timothy grass, unless it is permitted to stand until the grain is fully matured. When it is found that it is beginning to rust it is best to cut it, although it is but just commencing to blossom; but when there is no appearance of rust it should be permitted to stand until the kernel is nearly grown.

To those who understand just how to grow it, and how to cure it, the oat crop is one that will give as good returns as almost any crop grown on the farm; but it is not best for the farmer to depend wholly on this for a fodder crop, but to let it come in to make up a variety. Corn, rye, barley and Hungarian are all good and should be considered.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

—In this country any man who plays a fiddle, trains dogs, or teaches skating, is a "professor."—*N. O. Picayune.*

LIKE A WHITE MAN.

The Difference in a Candidate's Conduct Before and After Election.

"Look heah," said old Mason, addressing his wife, "I tole yer ter quit sociatin' wid dem railroad niggers. Yer mus' reckoleck dat yer husban' is er jestice o' de peace."

"I doan kere ef yer is," his wife replied, "it wuz de railroad niggers whut 'lected yer. While de 'citement o' de 'leckshun wuz gwine on, yer tole me ter pay all de 'tention I could ter dem niggers."

"Dat's all right, Liza, but look heah. De thing am different now. Den de sitywation wuz full o' 'ziety an' oncertainty. Now de clouds am dun passed erway. Den de hoe cake wuz er cookin'; now it am cooked. While de dough am on de baker, it am necessary fur ter keep up er hot fire in de stove, but arter de bread am done, it am foolish ter keep on er pokin' wood in de stove. So now, Liza, jest let de stove git cool. When we gits hongry ergin, we ken build up anoder fire."

"Dat's all right, Mason, but ef yer breaks de stove an' flings de pots an' pans erway, how yer gwine ter cook when yer does git hongry ergin. Yer's flingin' erway dem pots in acten' de way yer's doin'."

"Liza, yer knowledge is mighty fine an' yer flosofy is good; yer gogafy is fust-class an' grammar is high up in de picturs, but lemme tell yer: I hab made up my mine ter ack like er white man in dis matter; yer know how he do. Doan reckernize de men whut 'lected him. Dats de way he do."—*Drake's Travelers' Magazine.*

Changes Slowly

Changes in the condition of mankind and their environments are made slowly. It is so with the farmer in the conduct of his farm. Revolutions are always the slow product of long-continued causes, and to make a revolution in one's methods of work one must change gradually. Farmers make costly mistakes by forgetting this. They are too apt to "fly off the handle," as the saying is. A sheep farmer scared out of his wits by a bugaboo, as tariff reform or something else, hurries off his flock, which is well worth three or four dollars a head to some more sensible purchaser at half or quarter its value. He rushes with his handful of money to a cow-breeder and buys dairy cows with as little judgment as he showed in selling his sheep. The ghost of bogus butter frightens him out of his dairy, and he goes into something else, but this kind of man loses at every change, and he cries out that farming does not pay and would change from that if he could.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Phenomenal Lyre.

Cable Office, Foreign News Agency: First Elaborator—"It's no use talking—this thing can't go on. I've had the dogs of war unloosed twenty-six times; another battle imminent sixteen times; Bismarck moving for arbitration twice; Europe looking on with bated breath eleven times, and peace positively assured on thirty-six several and distinct occasions. I'm at the end of the string—can't lie any more, I'm tired of it."

"Better escape foreign news and be a music critic."

"Why?"

"That's one of the cases where a lyre never gets tired."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—Dr. Copeland, an English astronomer, records an unusual observation. While watching one of Jupiter's satellites he was able to see it pass over its own shadow on the planet. For this to have happened the sun, the earth, the satellite and the part of Jupiter's disc occulted, must have been all in one straight line, and, as seen from Jupiter, the earth must have appeared making a transit across the sun.

"LIFE" asks: "Did you ever see a salad dressing?" Oh, yes, and a turkey stuffing, too.—*The Judge.*

A GOOD big-inning is half of the game.—*The Judge.*

AN eye-deal person—the oculist.—*The Hatchet.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1885.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$ 5 50	@	6 50
COTTON—Middling	....	@	10⅝
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 60	@	6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 03¼	@	1 03⅝
CORN—No. 2	54⅜	@	55
OATS—Mixed	39	@	42
PORK—New Mess	12 00	@	12 25
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	10⅜
BEEVES—Good to Heavy	5 25	@	5 60
Fair to Medium	4 75	@	5 20
HOGS—Common to Select	3 50	@	4 25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 25	@	4 40
FLOUR—XXX to Choice	3 75	@	4 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	....	@	1 07¼
No. 3	....	@	1 04
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	47	@	47¼
OATS—No. 2	37	@	37¼
RYE—No. 2	68	@	69
TOBACCO—Lugs	3 50	@	5 50
Leaf, Medium	7 00	@	9 00
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00	@	[illegible] 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	17	@	18
EGGS—Fresh	9½	@	10
PORK—New Mess	11 37½	@	11 50
BACON—Clear Rib	6⅛	@	6¼
LARD	6⅛	@	6¼
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Exports	4 55	@	5 25
HOGS—Good to Choice	4 20	@	4 35
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3 00	@	4 65
FLOUR—Winter	2 20	@	5 00
Patent	4 75	@	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	88⅛	@	89
No. 2 Red	....	@	99
CORN—No. 2	....	@	46¾
OATS—No. 2	....	@	34
PORK—New Mess	11 00	@	11 05
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 00	@	5 40
HOGS—Sales at	3 75	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2	....	@	83¾
CORN—No. 2	....	@	42¾
OATS—No. 2	....	@	37¾
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grades	4 90	@	5 80
CORN—White	67	@	68
OATS—Choice Western	47	@	48
HAY—Choice	21 50	@	23 00
PORK—Mess	....	@	11 75
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6¾
COTTON—Middling	....	@	10⅜
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	....	@	1 03
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	53
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	39	@	39½
PORK—Mess	....	@	12 00
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6¾
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11

PERSONAL paragraphs in the Dutch newspapers are put under the head of "Meinheer Matters."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE best thing out—A big fire.—*Bloomington Eye.*

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